

# Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. .... TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1830.

[VOL. XI.....NO. 33.]

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
July 10th, 1830.

## PROPOSALS

FOR carrying the Mail of the United States on the following Post Routes in N. Carolina will be received at this office until the 13th day of October next, inclusive.

2101. From Warrenton by Louisburg and Rollo's Store, to Raleigh, 37 miles and back, every day, in 4 horse post coaches. Leave Warrenton every day at 3 p m, arrive at Raleigh next day by 4 a m.

Leave Raleigh every day at 8 a m, arrive at Warrenton same day by 9 p m.

2102. From Raleigh by Aversborough to Fayetteville, 61 miles, and back, every day, in 4 horse post coaches. Leave Raleigh every day at 5 a m, arrive at Fayetteville same day by 6 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 6 p m, arrive at Raleigh next day by 7 a m.

2103. From Fayetteville by Lumberton and Leesville to Marion c. h. S. C. 77 miles and back, every day, in 4 horse post coaches. Leave Fayetteville every day at half past 7 p m, arrive at Marion c. h. next day by half past 9 a m.

Leave Marion c. h. every day at 3 a m, arrive at Fayetteville same day by half past 4 p m.

2104. From Fayetteville by Randleville, Montpelier, Laurel Hill, and Brightville, S. C. to Cheraw, 66 miles and back every day, in 4 horse post coaches. Leave Fayetteville every day at 8 p m, arrive at Cheraw next day by 11 a m.

Leave Cheraw every day at 1 a m, arrive at Fayetteville same day, by 4 p m.

2105. From Halifax by Enfield, Phillips' store, Nashville and Eagle Rock to Raleigh, 86 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Halifax every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 a m, arrive at Nashville by 12 1-2, leave same at 1 p m, and arrive at Raleigh same day, by 10 p m.

Leave Raleigh every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 a m, arrive at Nashville by noon, and at Halifax same day by 10 p m.

Proposals will be received for carrying the mail on this route, and on No. 2047, in four horse coaches.

2106. From Enfield by Mount Prospect to Tarboro', 24 miles and back, once a week. Leave Enfield every Monday at 11 a m, arrive at Tarboro' same day by 6 p m.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday at 8 a m, arrive at Enfield same day, by 5 p m.

2107. From Nashville by Rocky Mount to Tarborough, 23 miles and back, three times a week in 3 horse stages. Leave Nashville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at noon, after the arrival of the mail from Raleigh, arrive at Tarboro' same days by 9 p m.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Nashville, same days by noon.

2108. From Milton by Caswell c. h. Brown's Store, Lenox Castle, High Rock, Greensboro', New Garden, Kerne's Roads and Waughtown to Salem, 82 miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches. Leave Milton every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Greensboro' next days by 11 a m, leave same at 1 p m, and arrive at Salem same days, Wednesday and Saturday by 8 p m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 a m, arrive at Greensboro' by 10 a m, and at Milton every Thursday and Monday by 8 a m.

2109. From Salem by Longtown, Lexington, Salisbury, China Grove, Concord, Cowan's store, Charlotte, and White Hall to York c. h. S. C. 112 miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches. Leave Salem every Monday and Thursday at 4 a m, arrive at Salisbury same days by 1 p m; leave Salisbury at 2 p m, arrive at Concord same days by 8 p m; leave Concord next days, Tuesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Charlotte by 10 a m; leave Charlotte at 12 noon, and arrive at York c. h. same days, Tuesday and Friday by 7 p m.

Leave York c. h. every Monday and Thursday at 3 a m, arrive at Charlotte by 11 a m; leave Charlotte at 1 p m, and arrive at Concord same days, Monday and Thursday by 7 p m; leave Concord next days, Tuesday and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Salisbury by 9 a m; leave Salisbury at 10 a m, and arrive at Salem same days, Tuesday and Friday by 8 p m.

2110. From Norfolk, Va. by Portsmouth, Hargroves, Suffolk, Somerton, Winton, N. C. Murfreesboro', Ahoaky Bridge, Scotland Neck and Rosemeath to Tarboro', 132 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches. — (White

a post office is in operation at Winton, that part of this route which lies between Winton and Murfreesboro' may be carried in a 3 horse stage.)

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Suffolk by 3 p m, and at Winton the same days by 9 p m, and at Murfreesboro' by 11 p m; leave Murfreesboro' next days at 3 a m, arrive at Winton by 5 a m, and at Tarboro' same days, Wednesday Friday and Monday by 6 p m.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Winton same days by 9 p m; leave Winton next days after the arrival of the mail from Murfreesboro' at 5 a m, and arrive at Suffolk by 11 a m; leave Suffolk at half past 11, arrive at Norfolk same days, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 p m.

2111. From Tarboro' by Oak Grove, Stauntonburg, and Cox's Store to Fayetteville, 108 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches. Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Fayetteville next days, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 a m, arrive at Tarboro' next days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7 a m.

2112. From Somerton, Va. by Gates c. h. Minton's and Ballard's Bridge to Edenton, 42 miles and back, once a week in sulkeys. Leave Somerton every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Edenton same day by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Thursday at 5 a m, and arrive at Somerton same day by 6 p m.

2113. From Edenton by Plymouth to Washington, 54 miles and back, twice a week, in sulkeys. Leave Edenton every Sunday and Wednesday at 3 p m, arrive at Washington next days, Monday and Thursday by 5 p m.

Leave Washington every Tuesday and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Edenton next days, Wednesday and Saturday by 9 a m.

2114. From Norfolk, Va. by Deep Creek, New Lebanon, N. C. Elizabeth City, Woodville add Hertford to Edenton, 76 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse stages between Norfolk and Elizabeth City, and twice a week in 3 horse stages between Elizabeth City and Edenton.

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Elizabeth City same days by 7 p m; leave Elizabeth City every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Edenton same days by 2 p m.

Leave Edenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a m arrive at Elizabeth City same days by 6 p m; leave Elizabeth City every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Norfolk same days by 4 p m.

2115. From Warrenton by Grove Hill, Littleton, Fortine's Fork, Halifax and Northampton c. h. to Murfreesboro', 70 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages. Leave Warrenton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Halifax same days by 10 p m, and at Murfreesboro' next days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3 p m.

Leave Murfreesboro' every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Halifax same days by 6 p m, and at Warrenton next days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3 p m.

2116. From Diamond Grove to Northampton c. h. and back, once a week. Leave Diamond Grove every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Northampton c. h. same day by 3 p m.

Leave Northampton c. h. every Wednesday at 4 p m, after the arrival of the mail from Murfreesboro', arrive at Diamond Grove same day by 7 p m.

2117. From Winton by Pitch Landing, Bethel, Colerain, Mount Gold, Windsor, and Merry Hill, to Edenton, 70 miles and back, once a week, in sulkeys. Leave Winton, every Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Edenton next day, Saturday, by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday at 10 a m, arrive at Winton next day, Thursday, by 7 p m.

2118. From Windsor by Turner's Roads, Britton's Store and Scotland Neck to Bryan's Cross Roads; thence by Britton's Store and Turner's Roads to Windsor, 99 miles, equal to 45 miles and back, once a week. Leave Windsor every Thursday at 2 a m, arrive at Scotland Neck same day by 5 p m, at Bryan's Roads next day by 10 a m. Leave same at 12 m, and arrive at Windsor every Saturday by 10 a m.

2119. From Woodville to Durant's Neck, 12 miles and back, once a week. Leave Woodville every Monday at 10 a m, arrive at Durant's Neck same day by 1 p m.

Leave Durant's Neck every Monday at 2 p m, arrive at Woodville same day by 3 p m.

2120. From Elizabeth City by Camden c. h. Indiantown, Currituck c. h. Tull's Creek, North West River Bridge and Great Bridge to Norfolk, 63 miles and back, once a week. Leave Elizabeth City every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Norfolk the next day, Thursday by 9 a m.

Leave Norfolk every Thursday at 11 a m, arrive at Elizabeth City next day, Friday, by 6 p m.

2121. From Tarboro' by Sparta, Benbrook, Greenville, Washington and Swift Creek Bridge to Newbern, 85 miles and back, three times a week in two horse stages. Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Washington same days by 9 p m, and at Newbern next days, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, by 4 p m.

Leave Newbern every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m, arrive at Washington same days by 6 p m, and at Tarboro' every Wednesday, Friday and Monday, by 7 p m.

2123. From Stantonburg by Snow Hill Hookerton, Kinston, Strabane and Albertson's to Kenansville, 80 miles and back, once a week. Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Kenansville every Friday at 6 p m.

Leave Kenansville every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Stantonburg every Wednesday by 6 p m.

2123. From Warrenton by Ellsville, Williamsboro', Oxford, Roxboro', Williamsville, Leesburg, Red House and Milton to Danville, Va. 95 miles and back, twice a week in two horse stages. Leave Warrenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 p m, arrive at Oxford same days by 10 p m, and at Danville the next days, Wednesday and Sunday, by 9 p m.

Leave Danville every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Milton by 8 a m; leave Milton at 9 a m, arrive at Oxford same days by 9 p m; leave Oxford next days, Tuesday and Friday, at 4 a m, and arrive at Warrenton same days by noon.

2124. From Danville, Va. by West Castle, N. C. Lawsons, Rawlingsburg, Wentworth, Mount Pleasant, Madison, Rocky Spring, Blakely and Paynesville to Salem, 83 miles, return by way of Oak Ridge and Summerfield to Danville, once a week. Leave Danville every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Salem every Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Danville every Thursday by 6 p m.

2125. From Salem by Huntsville, Houstonville, Tabor Church, Bethany Church, Statesville, Oak Grove, Hokesville, Morgantown, Brindleton, Bedfordville, Rutherfordton, White Oak, Gowansville, S. C. and Milford to Greenville, 196 miles and back, twice a week, in four horse post coaches. Leave Salem every Monday and Thursday at 4 a m, arrive at Huntsville by 8 a m, and at Statesville same days by 8 p m; leave Statesville next days, Tuesday and Friday, at 5 a m, arrive at Morgantown same days by 6 p m; leave Morgantown next days, Wednesday and Saturday, by 5 a m, and arrive at Greenville next days, Thursday and Sunday by 11 a m.

Leave Greenville every Saturday and Tuesday at 1 p m, arrive at Morgantown next days, Sunday and Wednesday, by 8 p m; leave Morgantown next days, Monday and Thursday, at 5 a m, arrive at Statesville same days by 6 p m; leave Statesville next days, Tuesday and Friday, at 5 a m, arrive at Salem same days by 8 p m.

2126. From Enfield by Brinkleysville to Hillsbridge; return by Sycamore Alley to Enfield, equal to 18 miles and back, once a week. Leave Enfield every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Hillsbridge by 1 p m, and at Enfield same day by 8 p m.

2127. From Louisville by Haysville, Lynville, Health Seat, Oxford, Young's Store and Brownsville to Clarksville, in Va. 59 miles; return by Bullocks, Daniel's Store, Early's Store and Oxford, once a week. Leave Louisville every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Clarksville every Friday by 10 a m.

Leave Clarksville every Friday at 12 noon, arrive at Louisville every Saturday by 8 p m.

2128. From Raleigh by Wake Forest, Lemay's Roads, Wilton and Pattons-ville to Oxford, 47 miles and back, once a week in two horse stages. Leave Raleigh every Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Oxford same day by 8 p m.

Leave Oxford every Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Raleigh same day by 7 p m.

2129. From Raleigh by Chapel Hill, Hillsboro', Mason Hall, Hawfield, Haw

River, Albright's and Allomance to Greensboro', 85 miles and back, twice a week, in four horse post coaches. Leave Raleigh every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Greensboro' the next days, Wednesday and Saturday by 11 a m.

Leave Greensboro' every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Raleigh next days, Thursday and Sunday, by 8 p m.

2130. From Hillsboro' by Scottsville, Pleasant Grove, Anderson's Store, Fawcett's Store, Stony Creek, High Rock, Lenox Castle and Reeds Store to Wentworth, 67 miles and back, once a week. Leave Hillsboro' every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Wentworth the next day by noon.

Leave Wentworth every Sunday at half past 2 p m, arrive at Hillsboro' every Monday by 8 p m.

2131. From Raleigh by Fish Dam, Stagville, Red Mountain, Mount Tiraah and Van Hook's Store to Roxboro'; return the same road to Fish Dam, thence by Herndon's and Flemings to Raleigh, equal to 60 miles and back, once a week. Leave Raleigh every Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Roxboro' next day, Saturday, by 6 p m.

Leave Roxboro' every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh every Thursday by 6 p m.

2132. From Huntsville by Hamptonville, New Castle, Wilkesboro' Jefferson and North Fork to Showa Roads, Te. 97 miles and back, once a week, in two horse stages. Leave Huntsville every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Wilkesboro' same day, by 5 p m; and at Showa Roads next day, Saturday, by 10 p m.

Leave Showa Roads, every Wednesday, at 5 a m, arrive at Wilkesboro' same day by 8 p m; and at Huntsville every Thursday, by 6 p m.

2133. From Wilkesboro' by Brier Creek to Jonesville, 33 miles and back, once a week. Leave Wilkesboro' every Friday, at 7 a m, arrive at Jonesville same day, by 3 p m.

Leave Jonesville every Thursday at 12 noon, arrive at Wilkesboro' same day by 6 p m.

2134. From Salem by Clemmons-ville to Mocksville, 28 miles and back, once a week. Leave Salem every Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Mocksville same day by 6 p m.

Leave Mocksville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Salem same day by 4 p m.

2135. From Statesville by Liberty Hill, Sullivan, and Mount Pisgah to Statesville, equal to 17 miles, and back once a week. Leave Statesville every Friday at 5 a m, and return to Statesville same day by 7 p m.

2136. From Huntsville to Rockford, 18 miles and back, once a week. Leave Huntsville every Thursday at 9 a m, arrive at Rockford by 3 p m.

Leave Rockford at half past 3 p m, arrive at Huntsville same day, Thursday, by 8 p m.

2137. From Grayson c. h. Va. by Bowers's Store, N. C., Jeffersonson and Old Fields to Councils Store, 71 miles and back, once in two weeks. Leave Grayson c. h. every other Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Councils Store next day Tuesday, by 6 p m.

Leave Councils Store every other Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Grayson c. h. next day, Saturday, by 6 p m.

2138. From Hillsboro' by Oakland, Cedar Grove, Prospect Hill, Cochran's Store, McMurry's and Leesburg to Milton, 45 miles and back, once a week. Leave Hillsboro' every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Milton same day by 8 p m.

Leave Milton every Tuesday at 4 a m, arrive at Hillsboro' same day by 6 p m.

2139. From Charlotte by Maxwell's store, Morrison's Tan Yard, Surveyorsville, Fullwoods store, Oakville, Jacksonville and Dillonville to Ingram's store; return by Walkersville, Findlaysville, Providence and Hemphill's store to Charlotte; equal to 33 miles, and back, once a week. Leave Charlotte every Thursday at noon, arrive at Ingram's store, every Friday by 7 p m.

Leave Ingram's store, every Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Charlotte every Monday, by 9 a m.

2140. From Fayetteville by Graham's bridge, Rockingham, Lilesville, Wadesboro', Laneshorough, Cockburn's store, Maxwell's store, Charlotte and Huntersville, to Lincolnton, 159 miles, and back, once a week, in two horse stages. Leave Fayetteville every Wednesday, at 4 a m, arrive at Wadesboro' every Thursday, by 10 a m; leave Wadesboro' at 11 a m, arrive at Charlotte every Friday by 10 a m, leave Charlotte at 11 a m, arrive at Lincolnton same day, by 7 p m.

(Proposals will be rec'd for twice a week.)

Leave Lincolnton every Wednesday at 4 p m, arrive at Charlotte every Thursday, at 11 a m; leave Charlotte at 10 noon; arrive at Wadesboro' every Friday, by 10 a m; leave Wadesboro' at 11 a m and arrive at Fayetteville next day, Saturday, by 6 p m.

2141. From Hopewell to Beatties Ford, nine miles, and back, once a week. Leave Hopewell every Friday, at 3 a m, arrive at Beatties Ford, same day by 7 a m.

Leave Beatties Ford every Friday, after the arrival of the mail from Salisbury, arrive at Hopewell in two hours.

2142. From Charlotte by Steel Creek and Stoussville to Haylesville, 39 miles and back, once a week. Leave Charlotte every Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Haylesville same day, by 8 p m.

Leave Haylesville every Thursday of noon, arrive at Charlotte every Friday, by 9 a m.

2143. From Raleigh by Prince's Bridge, Pittsboro', Horsebottle, Marlow's Mills, Ashboro' and Spencer's to Salisbury, 116 miles and back, twice a week, in 4 horse post coaches. Leave Raleigh every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 a m, arrive at Salisbury next Thursday and Monday by 11 a m.

Leave Salisbury every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 p m, arrive at Raleigh the next Thursday and Monday by 4 p m.

2144. From Salisbury by Miranda, Mount Mourne and Beatties Ford to Lincolnton, 51 miles and back, once a week, in two horse stages. Leave Salisbury every Thursday, at 5 p m, arrive at Lincolnton every Friday by 6 p m.

Leave Lincolnton every Wednesday at 10 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Thursday by 11 a m.

2145. From Salisbury, by Houston's to Statesville, 32 miles, twice a week, in 4 horse post coaches. Leave Salisbury every Monday and Thursday, at noon, arrive at Statesville same days by 9 p m.

Leave Statesville Tuesday and Friday, at 3 a m, arrive at Salisbury same days by noon.

2146. From Charlotte by Jourdansville, China Grove, Pleasant Valley, Bell Air, S. C. Harrisburg, Lancaster c. h. Pleasant Hill, Sandtown, and Flat Rock to Camden, 80 miles, and back, twice a week, in two horse stages. Leave Charlotte every Monday and Thursday, at noon, arrive at Camden next days, Tuesday and Friday by 8 p m.

Leave Camden every Monday and Thursday, at 4 a m, arrive at Charlotte next days, Tuesday and Thursday, by 11 a m.

2147. From Pittsboro' by Rocky Rest, Cane Creek, Hickory Mountain, Rocky River, Sandy Grove, Long's Mills, Holt's Store, and Clapps to Greensboro' 85 miles and back, once a week. Leave Pittsboro' every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Greensboro' every Thursday by 6 p m.

Leave Greensboro' every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Pittsboro' every Saturday by 6 p m.

2148. From Salisbury by Mount Vernon to County Line, 23 miles, and back, once a week. Leave Salisbury every Thursday at noon, arrive at County Line same day by 8 p m.

Leave County Line every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Salisbury same day by noon.

2149. From Raleigh by Webb's Mills and Buckhorn Falls to Haywood; return by Selby's Store to Raleigh, equal to 34 miles and back, once a week. Leave Raleigh every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Haywood same day by 8 p m, and at Raleigh every Saturday by 6 p m.

2150. From Salisbury, by Spring Grove, Sherrills Ford, Mountain Creek, Lincolnton, Wilton's Mills, Morgantown, Lower Creek, and Fort Defiance, to Wilkesboro', 150 miles and back, once a week. Leave Salisbury every Monday at 12 noon, arrive at Wilkesboro' every Thursday by 5 p m.

Leave Wilkesboro' every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Monday by 9 a m.

2151. From Lincolnton, by Wilsons-ville, Garner's Ford, Duncon's Creek, Rutherfordton, Edgelyville, and Murfreesboro', to Asheville, 110 miles and back, once a week, in 3 horse stages. Leave Lincolnton every Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton same day, and at Asheville every Sunday by 8 p m.

Leave Asheville every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Lincolnton every Tuesday by 6 p m.

2152. From Rutherfordton, by High Shoals, Mooresboro', Beaver Dam, and Erwinville, to Buffalo, 43 miles and back, once a week. Leave Rutherfordton every Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at Buffalo same day by 7 p m.

Leave Buffalo every Monday at 6 a m,

arrive at Asheville by 7 a m, and at  
Rutherfordton same day by 8 p m.  
2153 From Salisbury, by Fulton, to  
Huntsville, return by Mocksville to Salis-  
bury, once a week.  
Leave Salisbury every Thursday at  
noon, arrive at Huntsville same day, and  
at Salisbury every Friday by 11 a m.  
2154 From Morgantown, by Pleasant  
Garden, Old Fort, and Swannano, to Ash-  
ville, 60 miles and back, once a week, in  
stages.  
Leave Morgantown every Saturday at  
8 a m, arrive at Asheville same day by  
6 p m.  
Leave Asheville every Sunday at 5 a m,  
arrive at Morgantown same day by 10 p m.  
2155 From Morgantown by Beard's  
Forge and Little River, to Statesville, 61  
miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Morgantown every Monday at 8  
a m, arrive at Statesville every Tuesday  
by 9 p m.  
Leave Statesville every Wednesday at  
6 a m, arrive at Morgantown every Thurs-  
day by 6 p m.  
2156 From Charlotte, by Alexandria,  
Hickory Grove, Mount Mourne, States-  
ville, Mount Pleasant, Stony Point, and  
Bogles, to Wilkesboro', 79 miles and  
back, once a week, in stages.  
Leave Charlotte every Thursday at 11  
a m, arrive at Statesville same day by 9  
p m.  
Leave Statesville every Friday at 8 a  
m, arrive at Wilkesboro' same day by 4  
p m.  
Leave Wilkesboro' every Thursday at  
9 a m, arrive at Charlotte every Friday by  
11 a m.  
2157 From Chapel Hill, by Clover  
Garden, Newlin's, Long's Mills, Troy's  
Store, New Salem, New Market, Hunt's  
Store, and Brummetts to Lexington. Re-  
turn by Way of Fair Grove, Le Grange,  
and New Market, equal to 83 miles and  
back once a week.  
Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 9  
a m, arrive at Lexington Sunday by 6  
p m.  
Leave Lexington every Monday at 6 a  
m, arrive at Chapel Hill every Tuesday  
by 6 p m.  
2158 From Asheville, by Mill Run,  
Claytonville, Cather's Creek, Toxaway,  
B. C. Keowee, and Pickens c. h. to Pen-  
dleton, 92 miles and back, once in two  
weeks.  
Leave Asheville every other Monday at  
6 a m, arrive at Pendleton the next Wed-  
nesday by noon.  
Leave Pendleton every other Thursday  
at noon, arrive at Asheville the next Sat-  
urday by 6 p m.  
2159 From Asheville by Turkey Creek,  
Haywood c. h. or Waynesville, and  
Franklin, to Clayton, Ga., 98 miles and  
back, once a week.  
Leave Asheville every Monday at 6 a m,  
arrive at Clayton every Wednesday by 6  
p m.  
Leave Clayton every Friday at 6 a m,  
arrive at Asheville every Sunday by 4 p m.  
2160 From Chapel Hill, by Pitts-  
boro', Haywood, and Reid's Store, to  
Fayetteville, thence by Northington's,  
Martha's Vineyard, and Haywood, to  
Pittsboro' and Chapel Hill; equal to  
53 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday  
at 5 a m, arrive at Fayetteville every  
Monday by 4 p m.  
Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday  
at 5 a m, arrive at Chapel Hill every  
Wednesday by 6 p m.  
2161 From Morgantown, by Little  
River, North Cove, Bear Creek, Bak-  
eraville, Greenleesville, and Ivy, to  
Asheville, 91 miles and back, once  
a week.  
Leave Morgantown every Saturday  
at 4 a m, arrive at Asheville every  
Sunday by 8 p m.  
Leave Asheville every Monday at 4  
a m, arrive at Morgantown every  
Tuesday by 8 p m.  
2162 From Statesville by Thomas'  
Ferry, to Mountain Creek, 20 miles  
and back, once a week.  
Leave Statesville every Monday at  
1 p m, arrive at Mountain Creek same  
day by 7 p m.  
Leave Mountain Creek every Mon-  
day at 5 a m, arrive at Statesville  
same day by 11 a m.  
2163 From Pittsboro', by Ramsey's  
Mills, Tick Creek, Underwood's Store,  
Allen's Store, Moffa's Mills, Brower's  
Mills, Waddle's Ferry, Tyson's Store,  
Gulph, and Fedlar's Mill, to Pitts-  
boro'; equal to 43 miles and back,  
once a week.  
Leave Pittsboro' every Wednesday  
at 5 a m, and return so as to arrive at  
Pittsboro' every Friday by 4 p m.  
2164 From Wentworth, by Troun-  
detome Iron Works, Martinsville,  
Greensboro', Centre, Mendenhall's  
Mills, and Gardner's Store, to Ashbo-  
ro', 54 miles and back, twice a week.  
Leave Wentworth every Thursday  
and Sunday at 3 p m, arrive at Ash-  
boro' every Friday and Monday by  
8 p m.  
Leave Ashboro' every Wednesday  
and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at

Wentworth every Thursday and Sat-  
day by 12 noon.  
2165 From Fayetteville, by Packet  
Office, Carthage, Mechanics Hill,  
Caledonia, and Hill's Store, to Salis-  
bury, 142 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Fayetteville every Monday at  
6 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Thurs-  
day by 10 a m.  
Leave Salisbury every Thursday at  
3 p m, arrive at Fayetteville every  
Sunday by 3 p m.  
2166 From Fayetteville, by New  
Gilead, Butler's Mills, Lawrenceville,  
Morgan's Store, and Chisholm's Store,  
to Salisbury, 120 miles and back, once  
a week.  
Leave Fayetteville every Friday at  
6 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Mon-  
day by 9 a m.  
Leave Salisbury every Monday at 3  
p m, arrive at Fayetteville every  
Thursday by 4 p m.  
2167 From Cheraw, S. C. by Sneedsboro', N.  
C. Morvea, Sharp's Store, Wadesboro', Beard's  
Store, Norwood's, Smith's Store and Kendall's  
to Salisbury, 95 miles and back, twice a week,  
in 2 horse stages.  
Leave Cheraw every Sunday and Wednesday  
at 5 a m, arrive at Salisbury Monday and Thurs-  
day by 11 a m.  
Leave Salisbury every Tuesday and Friday at  
4 a m, arrive at Cheraw every Wednesday and  
Saturday by 11 a m.  
2168 From Rockingham to Cheraw, S. C. 22  
miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Rockingham every Wednesday at 4 a  
m, arrive at Cheraw same day by 9 p m.  
Leave Cheraw every Monday at noon, ar-  
rive at Rockingham same day by 5 p m.  
2169 From Lumberton by Philadelphia,  
Montpelier, Bolivar, Cooper Hill, Stewartville,  
Queensdale, and Alfordville to Lumberton,  
equal to 43 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Lumberton every Monday at 5 a m, ar-  
rive at Stewartville every Tuesday by 9 a m,  
and at Lumberton the same day by 7 p m.  
2170 From Warrenton by Ransom's Bridge,  
Belford, and Hilliardstown to Nashville, 44 miles  
and back, once a week.  
Leave Warrenton every Tuesday at 10 a m,  
arrive at Nashville every Wednesday at 10 a m.  
Leave Nashville every Wednesday at 2 p m,  
arrive at Warrenton every Thursday by 2 p m.  
2171 From Halifax by Dawson's M Road,  
Scotland Neck, Palmyra, and Clark's Store,  
to Hamilton, 47 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Halifax every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive  
at Hamilton same day by 7 p m.  
Leave Hamilton every Wednesday at 5 a m,  
arrive at Halifax same day by 7 p m.  
2172 From Tarboro' by Davis's Store, Ham-  
ilton, Williamson, Gardner's Bridge, Plymouth,  
and Cool Spring to Columbia, 100 miles and  
back, once a week.  
Leave Tarboro' every Thursday at 10 a m, ar-  
rive at Hamilton same day by 6 p m.  
Leave Hamilton next day at 6 a m, arrive at  
Plymouth every Friday by 4 p m.  
Leave Plymouth every Saturday at 5 a m, ar-  
rive at Columbia every Saturday by 7 p m.  
Leave Columbia every Monday at 5 a m, ar-  
rive at Plymouth same day by 8 p m, at Ham-  
ilton every Tuesday by 6 p m, and at Tarboro'  
every Wednesday by 5 p m.  
2173 From Washington by Bath, Pantego,  
Log House Landing, Germantown, Swindall,  
and Lake Landing to Middleton, 94 miles and  
back, once a week.  
Leave Washington every Friday at 5 a m, ar-  
rive at Middleton every Saturday by 8 p m.  
Leave Middleton every Wednesday at 5 a m,  
arrive at Washington every Thursday by 8 p m.  
2174 From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynes-  
boro', Spring Bank, Kingston, Cox's Bridge and  
Cove Creek to Newbern, 120 miles and back,  
twice a week, in 2 horse stages.  
Leave Raleigh every Monday and Thursday  
at 10 a m, arrive at Newbern every Wednesday  
and Saturday by 4 p m.  
Leave Newbern every Monday and Thursday  
at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh every Wednesday  
and Saturday by 4 p m.  
2175 From Fayetteville by Elizabethton,  
and West Brook to Wilmington, 88 miles and  
back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.  
Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, Thursday,  
and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Wilmington  
next day by 11 a m.  
Leave Wilmington every Monday, Wednes-  
day, and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Fayetteville  
next days by 5 p m.  
2176 From Newbern by Trent Bridge, Cross  
Roads, Swansboro', French Mills, and Onslow  
c. h. to Wilmington, 120 miles, once a week and  
back, in 2 horse stages.  
Leave Newbern every Monday at 5 a m, ar-  
rive at Wilmington every Wednesday by 11 a m.  
Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 1 p  
m, arrive at Newbern every Friday by 8 p m.  
2177 From Wilmington by Orton to Smith-  
ville, 29 miles and back, twice a week in 2 horse  
stages.  
Leave Wilmington every Sunday and Wed-  
nesday at 4 a m, arrive at Smithville same days  
by 8 p m.  
Leave Smithville every Sunday and Wednes-  
day at 4 a m, arrive at Wilmington same days  
by 11 a m.  
2178 From Wilmington by Beatie's Bridge to  
Gravelly Hill, 40 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 2 p  
m, arrive at Gravelly Hill every Thursday by 5  
p m.  
Leave Gravelly Hill every Tuesday at 9 a m,  
arrive at Wilmington every Wednesday by 10  
a m.  
2179 From Fayetteville by Clinton, Duplin  
Old c. h., Wrightsville, Keenansville, Comfort  
and Trenton, to Newbern, 137 miles and back,  
once a week.  
Leave Fayetteville every Thursday at 3 a m,  
arrive at Newbern every Saturday by 5 p m.  
Leave Newbern every Monday at 5 a m, ar-  
rive at Fayetteville every Wednesday by 5 p m.  
2180 From Keenansville by Rockfish to Wil-  
mington, 56 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Keenansville every Friday at 2 p m,  
arrive at Wilmington every Saturday by 6 p m.  
Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 5 a m,  
arrive at Keenansville every Friday by 10 a m.  
2181 From Onslow c. h. to Richlands, 14 miles  
and back once a week.  
Leave Onslow c. h. every Thursday at 3 p m,  
arrive at Richlands same day by 7 p m.  
Leave Richlands every Thursday at 8 a m, ar-  
rive at Onslow c. h. by 11 a m.  
2182 From Newbern by Bordenaville to  
Beaufort, 46 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Newbern every Sunday at 5 a m, ar-  
rive at Beaufort same day by 7 p m.  
Leave Beaufort every Wednesday at 5 a m,  
arrive at Newbern same day by 7 p m.  
2183 From Smithfield by Whitley's to Stan-  
tonburg 39 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Smithfield every Wednesday at 5 a m,  
arrive at Stantonburg same day by 7 p m.  
Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 5 a m,  
arrive at Smithfield same day by 6 p m.  
2184 From Currituck c. h. to Poplar Branch  
17 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Currituck c. h. every Friday at 2 p m,  
arrive at Poplar Branch same day by 6 p m.  
Leave Poplar Branch every Friday at 6 a m,  
arrive at Currituck c. h. same day by 10 a m.  
All contracts for routes embraced in this ad-  
vertisement shall commence on the first day of  
January next, and continue four years.  
**NOTES.**  
1. The Postmaster General reserves  
the right to expedite the mails, and to  
alter the times of their arrival and de-  
parture, at any time during the contin-  
uance of the contract, by giving an  
adequate compensation, never exceed-  
ing a *pro rata* allowance, for any extra  
expense which such alteration may  
require.  
2. Seven minutes shall be allowed  
for opening and closing the mail at each  
office, when no particular time shall  
be specified.  
3. For every ten minutes delay in  
arriving at any point after the time  
prescribed in any contract, the con-  
tractor shall forfeit five dollars. If  
the delay shall continue beyond the  
time for the departure of any pending  
mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to  
twice the amount allowed for carrying  
the mail one trip. If it be made to  
appear that the delay was occasioned  
by unavoidable accident, of which the  
Postmaster General shall be the judge,  
the forfeiture may be reduced to the  
amount of pay for a trip; but in no  
case can that amount be remitted. The  
forfeitures are otherwise unconditional,  
and will in all cases be enforced.  
4. Persons who make proposals will  
state their prices by the year; pay-  
ments to be made quarterly, in the  
months of May, August, November,  
and February, one month after the  
expiration of each quarter.  
5. None but a free white person  
shall be employed to carry the mail.  
6. Proposals should state whether  
the person proposes to carry the mail  
in a stage or otherwise.  
7. If the person offering proposals  
wishes the privilege of carrying news-  
papers out of the mail, he must state  
it in his bid; otherwise, he cannot en-  
joy that privilege.  
8. Proposals for any improve-  
ments in transporting the mail may be  
stated in the proposals, and will be duly  
considered.  
9. The number of the route, and  
its beginning and termination, should  
be stated in every bid; and the pro-  
posal must be sealed, directed to the  
"General Post Office, office of Mail  
Contracts," and superscribed "*Propo-  
sals.*"  
The following is a proper form for a  
proposal:  
"I will convey the mail, agree-  
ably to advertisement, on route No.  
"from to "for the yearly  
compensation of dollars."  
He must state the place of his resi-  
dence; and, if not a contractor, must  
accompany his bid with satisfactory  
recommendations.  
10. The distances, as stated, are  
believed to be substantially correct;  
but if any mistakes have occurred in  
relation to them, no increase of com-  
pensation will be allowed on that ac-  
count. The contractor will inform  
himself on that point.  
11. The Postmaster General reserves  
the right of annulling any contract  
whenever repeated failures to arrive  
within the contract time shall occur,  
or whenever one failure shall happen  
amounting to the loss of a trip.  
12. In every case where the mail is  
transported in stages, and the present  
contractor shall be underbid, and the  
underbidder shall not have such stage  
property as may be necessary for the  
performance of the contract, he shall  
purchase from the present contractor,  
at a reasonable valuation, the whole,  
or any part of the stage property, in-  
cluding horses, that may be suitable  
for the service, and make payment for  
the same by reasonable instalments, as  
his pay shall become due, or as may  
be otherwise arranged. Should they  
not agree as to the suitability of the  
property, its value, the terms of pay-  
ment, and its security, each may  
choose a person, who may appoint an  
umpire, and their decision shall be  
final: or if the underbidder declines  
to do this, the Postmaster General  
will name the umpire. This will be  
made a condition of a bid under by  
that of a present contractor; and  
should the underbidder fail to comply,

his bid will be offered to the present  
contractor; but should he decline it,  
the proposal of the underbidder will  
be accepted unconditionally.  
13. No bid shall be withdrawn after  
the time for receiving it has expired;  
and should any person refuse to take a  
contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all  
other contracts that he may have with  
the Department, and be held responsi-  
ble for all damage that may result from  
his failure to comply.  
14. No contract can be transferred  
without the approbation of the Post-  
master General, and the assignment of  
a contract without his consent, shall  
forfeit it. This rule will never be de-  
parted from.  
15. If a contractor or his agent  
shall violate the Post Office law, or  
shall transmit commercial intelligence  
by express more rapidly than the mail,  
his contract shall be forfeited.  
16. The Postmaster General re-  
serves the right of curtailing or of dis-  
continuing any route, when, in his  
opinion, the public interest shall re-  
quire it; and in such cases the con-  
tract shall cease so far as relates to the  
part curtailed, or to the whole, if dis-  
continued, an allowance of one month's  
extra pay being made to the contractor.  
17. All contracts for routes embraced  
in this advertisement shall com-  
mence on the first day of January next,  
and continue four years.  
Decisions on bids will be made known on the  
19th day of October next.  
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WILLIAM T. BARRY,  
Postmaster General.  
**SPEECH OF MR. A. J. DUFF,**  
*Against the Prohibitory System.*  
(Continued.)  
I will now illustrate my views on this  
subject, by a brief examination of the  
embargo of 1807, a measure too memora-  
ble to have been forgotten, and with the  
history of which, I take it for granted,  
every member of the committee is fami-  
liar. It is a well known fact, that an entire  
political party, constituting a decided ma-  
jority of the people of New England, and  
headed by men of distinguished talents  
and great political experience, denounced  
the measure in question as an unconstitu-  
tional perversion of the power to regulate  
commerce. I believe, Sir, that every  
public functionary, from the chief Execu-  
tive downwards, and every department  
of the Government, in almost every New  
England State, solemnly pronounced the  
embargo law unconstitutional. There  
never was a political party arrayed against  
this Government with more unanimity  
upon any question, than were the Fed-  
eral party of New England upon the un-  
constitutionality of that measure. Now, Sir,  
what was the ground upon which it was  
contended that the embargo was un-  
constitutional? I have recently heard that  
ground stated, from a high authority, in a  
speech delivered not far off, on which the  
idea seemed still to be maintained. The  
ground was this: that the embargo law  
contained no limitation upon its face, and  
was, therefore, an indefinite suspension  
of commerce. To suspend commerce  
indefinitely, is to destroy it; and the power  
to regulate commerce does not confer  
the right to destroy it. Such, Sir, was  
the argument, as I understand it. —  
Though it is certainly a plausible and im-  
posing argument, I do not think it a sound  
one. It entirely overlooks the cause  
which induced Congress to pass the em-  
bargo law, and the object to accomplish  
which it was enacted, both of them con-  
siderations essential to the correct deter-  
mination of the question of constitution-  
ality. Let it be remembered that the  
belligerent powers of Europe had com-  
mitted a series of outrages upon our na-  
tional and commercial rights, in open vi-  
olation of the clearest principles of the law  
of nations. Here, then, was an undoubted  
case for the constitutional interposition of  
the power of the Federal Government. The  
case *federis* of the constitutional  
compact, had evidently occurred. The  
rights of the citizens were violated by  
foreign powers, and this Government,  
having in charge the foreign relations of  
the country, was not only authorized to  
vindicate those rights by commercial re-  
strictions, but even by war itself—the  
last resort of injured nations. Indeed,  
the embargo was a war measure in all its  
material characteristics, viewed in refer-  
ence either to its causes or its objects.  
And what, Sir, was the end, the final  
end, which Congress proposed to accom-  
plish by the embargo? Was there a man  
in America at the time—is there a man  
in America at present, so far gone in the  
delusions of party prejudice, as to believe  
that Mr. Jefferson, in recommending the  
embargo, or Congress in adopting it, aimed  
at the permanent destruction of com-  
merce, or of any branch of it, as the ulti-  
mate and final end of that measure? It  
will hardly be doubted, at this day, that  
the sole and exclusive object which the  
Government had in view, in this tempo-  
rary suspension of foreign commerce was  
to compel the belligerent powers to re-  
frain from any further commerce with the  
United States, and to give them any pretension to be  
considered constitutional regulations of  
commerce.

of the United States. I am decidedly of  
the opinion, therefore, that the embargo  
was a constitutional measure; but I am very  
far from believing that it was a wise one.  
Let us, now Mr. Chairman, see how the  
prohibitory acts of 1824 and 1828, will  
stand a comparison with the embargo of  
1807, in regard to the two essential re-  
quisites of a constitutional regulation of  
commerce—I mean, a sufficient cause, and  
a justifiable object. What then, was the  
cause of these two prohibitory acts?—  
Was it pretended that any foreign power  
had violated our rights, by imposing  
restrictions upon our commerce not  
warranted by the law of nations? So far  
from this being the case, the only measure  
of a foreign power which has been al-  
leged as a motive for a prohibitory tariff on  
our part, is the prohibition of foreign  
grain by Great Britain; a measure as  
highly applauded, as it was unwisely imi-  
tated by the advocates of the prohibitory  
in this country. It was not to vindicate  
any violated right, then, that the acts of  
1824 and 1828 were passed, and thus far  
they want the justifying cause that ex-  
isted in the case of the embargo. What,  
then, is the object, the final end, which  
these acts purpose to accomplish? Are  
they intended to compel any foreign power  
to abandon restrictions injurious to our  
commercial rights, or even detrimental  
to our commercial interests? This will  
scarcely be pretended. The only foreign  
restriction which has been alleged as an  
interference with our commerce, is that  
imposed by the British Corn Laws.  
Now will it be seriously argued, that  
the manufacturers of the United States,  
are anxious to induce or constrain Great  
Britain to repeal her corn laws. Will any  
man in this House hazard the assertion,  
that the prohibitory duties imposed by  
Congress were designed to produce such  
an effect? Nothing, Sir, was more re-  
mote from the wishes of those by whom  
these duties were imposed. When the  
subject of negotiating a commercial treaty  
with Great Britain, providing for a re-  
ciprocal free trade between the two coun-  
tries, was agitated some months ago in  
the public journals, in what tone and  
temper was it denounced by the ad-  
vocates of the manufacturing interest?—  
And when a bill was reported a few days  
ago, by the Committee on Commerce,  
proposing to effect the same object, in a  
partial degree, by legislation, what an el-  
ectric terror seemed to run through the  
ranks of the tariff party in this House?  
No measure could be adopted by any  
foreign government, and particularly by  
that of Great Britain, that would be more  
earnestly deprecated by the friends of  
the protecting system in this country,  
than an unconditional repeal of all com-  
mercial restrictions. If the British Par-  
liament were about to abolish the corn  
laws, the manufacturers of the United  
States—if there was any disguise in  
which they could present themselves—  
would pray for a continuance of those  
laws as devoutly as the British landlords.  
Their repeal, Sir, would be the most fatal  
blow that could be inflicted on the man-  
ufacturers in this country, next to the re-  
peal of our own prohibitory duties. —  
What would be the effect of this repeal  
upon the competition between the British  
and American manufactures? While it  
would diminish the price of grain one  
half in Great Britain, and produce a cor-  
responding reduction in the price of la-  
bor, and consequently in the cost of man-  
ufactures, it would produce an effect al-  
most precisely opposite in the United  
States. It is an established principle of  
political economy in Great Britain, found-  
ed upon the actual condition of the la-  
boring classes, that every rise or fall in  
the price of labor, is almost exactly equal to  
the increased or diminished cost of food for  
the laborer. This results from the fact, that  
the laborer is reduced to the minimum of hu-  
man subsistence. His employer will not  
give him more, and cannot give him less. A  
reduction in the price of corn, therefore,  
from two dollars to one dollar a bushel—  
an effect which would probably result  
from the repeal of the British corn laws—  
would reduce the price of labor 25 per  
cent., and the cost of producing manufac-  
tures 12 1/2 per cent. This would be  
equivalent to a bounty to the British man-  
ufacturers, in their competition with those  
of the United States, while the latter  
would experience the disadvantage result-  
ing from the increased price of grain, and  
consequently of labour, in this country,  
proceeding from the same cause. That  
I have not overrated the effect of the re-  
peal of the corn laws of Great Britain,  
may be inferred from the fact, that a very  
intelligent writer in that country, has ex-  
pressed the opinion, that the productive  
industry of the nation would be as much  
relieved by the abolition of the corn laws,  
as it would by the total extinguishment  
of the public debt. It would be absurd  
to suppose, therefore, that the tariffs of  
1824 and 1828, were designed to produce  
a repeal of the British corn laws. It fol-  
lows that there is nothing either in the  
causes which gave rise to those measures,  
or the objects they were designed to ac-  
complish, at all connected with the for-  
eign relations of the country, or of a na-  
ture to give them any pretension to be  
considered constitutional regulations of  
commerce.  
(To be continued.)

# Salisbury:

AUGUST 24, 1830.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

Lincoln.—Col. Daniel Hoke, without opposition, senate; Bartlett Shippe and Andrew H. Loretz, Esq. commons; Thomas Ward, sheriff. State of the Poll: Shipp 1623, Loretz, 1486, Henry Casler, Esq. 1005, Gen. John Moore, 140, for commons; Ward 856, Benjamin S. Johnson 475, Major Hill 380, Daniel Conrad 347, Anthony Long 140, Isaac Irwin 45.

Burke.—David Newland, senate; Col. A. Bergen, commons; Wm. C. Butler, sheriff. State of the Poll: Newland 733, Col. P. Barlow 392, for senate; Bergen 1243, Capt. E. A. Hooper 954, Maj. E. P. Miller 535, Capt. E. Poor 475, J. Harshaw 217, for commons; Butler 898, Jno. Boon 645, F. Glass, for sheriff.

Watauga.—Gen. Edmund Jones, senate; Col. William Horton and Gen. Montford Stokes, commons; Col. William Hampton, sheriff. State of the Poll: Jones 396, Capt. John Witherspoon 375, for senate; Horton 653, Gen. Montford Stokes, 622, James Norwood, Esq. 610, Malachiah Roberts, Esq. 463, commons; Col. Wm. Hampton was elected sheriff by a majority of 18 votes over Benj. W. Cass, Esq.

Jake.—John Kay, Esq. senate; without opposition; Col. James Horton and James Calloway, Esq. commons; John C. Gambill, sheriff. State of the Poll: Horton 613, Calloway 486, Zachariah Baker, Esq. 407, for commons; Gambill 529, William Austin, Esq. sheriff.

**Freedom of the Press.**—There are no persons who appreciate more highly the liberty of speech, and the free exercise of opinion than ourselves. To be permitted to speak and write what we think, provided there is a proper respect paid to character and society, is beyond question a most invaluable privilege and more difficult to abridge or even restrain within the borders of temperance and propriety than almost any other. The law of libel is looked upon with great jealousy as being in some degree an innovation or restriction upon the freedom of the press. We look upon it however in a very different light, as being one of its strongest safeguards, and the ablest shield against its intemperance. Paralyze the sword arm of the law, and all order and regularity in government would be subverted by the excesses of the press. The virtuous would be proscribed and the vicious exalted for the purpose of gratifying personal and party dislikes or advancing some mad or ambitious scheme.

Whilst we like to see the press secure from all arbitrary and unnecessary restrictions by law, we are equally gratified to witness its independence of parties and leaders of parties, and to be always ready to speak and support the truth. If presses will blindly lend their support to a party or the leaders of a party, the freedom of the press will degenerate into licentiousness, the effect of which must be to demoralize the community. There perhaps would be more unanimity and less discord between the conductors of presses, if they would speak out their convictions, touching measures, independently, and would silence their abuse of parties and leaders of parties. They can speak of their friends without flattery, and of their enemies without abuse. They can express their approbation of a man's course without praising him for what he has not done and exaggerating what he has done. They can dissent from those to whom they are opposed without detracting, in a most shameful manner, from their acknowledged merit and at the same time traducing them for an honest difference of opinion.

We must regard every attack upon the liberty of the press as an attack upon the liberties of the people, in corroboration of which we could quote numberless opinions from the most distinguished writers upon government and from various constitutions. We make the following extract from the bill of rights: "The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty and therefore ought never to be restrained." Again from Junius with whom every body is familiar. Junius says "let it be impressed upon your minds. Let it be instilled into your children, that the liberty of the press is the palladium of all the civil, political and religious rights of an Englishman." If they are dear to Englishmen they must be ten-fold more so to the free people of the United States.

Every attempt to abridge the liberties of the press, which has been so aptly styled "the tyrant's foe and the people's friend," should be looked upon as an invasion of the most invaluable privilege of freemen. If, thro' the medium of the press, the irregularities and inordinate practices of public servants were not exposed to the public view and held up in their proper colors for public approbation or public censure, we should not behold one shade of those liberties, which we regard with so much pride and veneration, when two lustres had passed away.

**The way to bring an adversary over to your side.**—If when no other argument will prevail to bring your adversary over to your side (and indeed this is the only one that we know to be effectual) ask him what are the strongest reasons that he can advance to support your side of the question, and he will not fail to put forth one so strong as even to convince himself. Such is the vanity of human nature that we always think that best which originates with ourselves. A man's vanity thus flattered is the most gentle palliative to soothe his opposition, and to seduce him into a concert with your own designs.

My Dear Sir:

I received, a day or two ago, your favour of instant, in which you inform me, reports are pretty widely disseminated through certain of the neighboring counties, that I am friendly to the doctrine of "Nullification" and "Disunion." I very much thank you, and other friends for declaring your disabed in these reports; for whatever may have given rise to them, or whatever may be the motives of those who encourage their circulation, I assure you they are wholly untrue.

I feel that I am too humble an individual, to make a parade before the public, of my sentiments on the present crisis in our national affairs; such however as they are, they have never been concealed, but openly and freely expressed, and always against any thing that looked like "disunion." As regards "Nullification," how a State in her individual capacity can declare an act of Congress to be void, and of no force in that State, and still continue an integral part of the Union in all other respects, is what I cannot comprehend. It appears to me, that the individual State, must either remain in the Union on a like footing with the other States, or else separate altogether.

That South Carolina, or any other State, if dissatisfied with the Union, has a right to leave it, is a doctrine that but few will deny, who hold to the principles of the Revolution. The other States may regret to see a Sister go off; they may use arguments to dissuade, but they should not use force to prevent her. It is a question for the disaffected State alone to consider, and doubtless every such State would weigh it well before acting. I am very free to disapprove of the violence of certain Journals in South Carolina, and equally as much so, of some of the Toasts given at the Charleston and Columbia dinners. But I do not think that the rantings of a few Newspapers, and the intemperance of a few toasts, furnish sufficient evidence to justify the conclusion, that the State of South Carolina meditates a separation from the Union; whatever the wishes of a few individuals may be. Besides the 5 or 6 obnoxious Toasts given at the Charleston Dinner, there were 120 or 130 others given on that occasion, all of them highly patriotic, breathing the spirit of attachment to the Constitution, and the Union. Which shall we take as declaring the sentiments of Charleston, the five or six, or the one hundred and twenty? I ask, can that Assembly of men be in favour of disunion, who heard with attention, and applauded the speech delivered by Col. Drayton, and who drank with enthusiasm, the toast he offered on the occasion? I will not believe it.

It is worthy of note that among those who are now foremost in raising the hue and cry of "disunion," against South Carolina may be found many who during the late war applauded and defended the treasonable sermons of the infamous O'Connell, Parish, and Co., and rejoiced in the disunion of our country. I suspect the motives of such Patriots! South Carolina has suffered more than any other State in the Union, from the Policy of the Federal Government; and as a natural consequence her complaints have been loudst. Would we have her to conceal her sufferings, and stifle her groans? It is the right of freemen to complain and to remonstrate, and when they cease to do so, they are no longer freemen, but slaves.

I have thought proper to say this much in justice to the people of a Sister state. I think that I am not mistaken concerning them; possibly however, I may be; if so, then I feel confident that there can be no mistake as respects the people of plain, unassuming North Carolina. Whoever calculates, they are ready for a separation from the Union or for any measures that look to it,—in my opinion greatly deceive themselves. Our people have suffered greatly from the evils of the times, but not enough to drive them for relief to an act of feid de se.

What observing man, who has calmly watched the state of parties in the nation, and the progress of things in Congress, for the past five or six years, but must have, now and then, felt some mistrusting as to the ultimate fate of our glorious Republican Institutions? For one, I have sometimes seen what appeared to me ominous signs in the political Zodiac. If the "protecting system," as some,—or the "Prohibitory System," as others call it—so paralyzing to the great interests of the South; and that other system, mis-called *Internal Improvement*, equally, or more dangerous to the rights of the States; if these could have been pushed on to the extremes desired by a certain class of politicians, then I verily believe these States would not have held together many years longer. But thank Heaven, brighter prospects open before us! Two events took place during the last session of Congress that promise better things. One, is the breach that was made in the Tariff System, and the other is that memorable act of President Jackson by which he has arrested Congress in a career of extravagance that sooner or later must have entirely changed the character of our Government, hurried it into consolidation, and then as a certain consequence into Monarchy.

I believe the crisis is past; but will we should not relax in using all constitutional means to restore the government to its legitimate action. Let our members of Congress leave off hectoring; let them act together with manly firmness, with moderation, but untiring perseverance, and they will accomplish their object much sooner than by violent speeches. It is now very evident that they cannot overthrow the tariff by moving against the whole system at once. The tariff members are in the majority, and we seldom see majorities driven from their stand by invectives and denunciations. Their *esprit de corps*, their pride, and irritated feelings, say nothing about other motives, will keep them together. But pursue the other course,—attack the system in detail, and we will soon see the tariff, not destroyed, but reduced to a scale that will be acceptable to the great body of the South, and still give a fair protection to the manufactures of the North.

Witness what took place at the last session. Mr. McDuffie introduced a bill looking to the whole subject; it was at once rejected without ceremony; but another bill was introduced providing for the reduction of duties on a few leading articles, such as Salt, Molasses, Coffee, &c.—It passed without difficulty. This should teach us our plan of action. If prudence and patriotism require that our members of Congress should pursue a calm and dignified course on these great questions, it is equally clear that our State Legislature should assume a corresponding attitude. Let them speak to Congress, and to the Tariff States, in mild and dignified language;—like one member of a family remonstrating with another. It will make a deeper impression than any course of violence, and invective can possibly do.

But I find I am running into this subject much farther than I expected when I commenced writing. Before I dismiss this letter I must add

a few words as respects my supposed influence over the Western Carolinians.

Justice to the respectable gentlemen who own, and conduct that paper, as well as to myself requires me to say, that there is not a word of truth in the "dumise." It is known that I was somewhat instrumental in establishing the Western Carolinian, and for some time afterwards occasionally contributed my humble aid to make the Paper as useful and respectable as possible. But for several years past I have had no other connection with it, than as a subscriber. When Mr. White received his appointment in the Navy, he came to me and offered me the establishment. I at once declined all connection with it, merely expressing a solicitude that the new Editors should be friendly to the Administration, and orthodox on certain great constitutional questions. Mr. White said that his duty to his subscribers would forbid him from placing the Paper in any other sort of hands. Since Messrs. Jones & Craige have been in possession of the Paper, I have but seldom seen them. I have sought to exercise no influence over them, and most certainly wish none. It is unjust to them to suppose that they are under any other influence than that of principle, and it is not less so to me, to hold me responsible for the course of a Journal with which I have no other connection than that of Subscriber to the Paper, and being on terms of personal friendship with the Editors.

Very sincerely your obedient servant,  
CHS. FISHER.

## Remarks by the Editors:]

The above letter of Chas. Fisher, Esq. is in answer to one received by him, from a friend in an adjoining county, giving him to understand that a report has gone abroad there, that he is friendly to a dissolution of the Union; and that the impression prevails, that he exercises an influence over this paper, so far as to direct the course of the Editors. We have seen the letter addressed to Mr. F. and tho' parts of it relate to ourselves we abstain from any comments inasmuch as it is not published.

Mr. Fisher considers himself called upon, not only by the letter above alluded to, but in justice to himself and ourselves, who have never stood in any other relation towards each other than as subscriber and Editors, to declare that both surmises are equally incorrect. We do not consider ourselves under the influence of any man or any set of men. We think for ourselves and act for ourselves. Our support of State Rights has originated from the virtue and impulse of a conviction that the great principles professed and practised by Mr. Jefferson, are the only political rules to which we can safely adhere, to secure to the American people the blessings of civil liberty and the continuance of the Union. We cannot think that a government leaning too much towards a consolidation of its powers would ever effect that desirable end, but on the contrary, would, as the experience of past ages has proved, terminate either in anarchy, or in despotism, or at best in a limited monarchy. Such would be the inevitable result of confiding too much power to the National government, and we should be left a wretched example of the incapacity of mankind to govern themselves. Nothing but a pursuance of Mr. Jefferson's policy, has preserved the Union, even to this day. As to the power of the State to declare a law of Congress unconstitutional, we take the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98 and '99, one set drafted by Jas. Madison, and the other by Thos. Jefferson, as our text book, the soundness and orthodoxy of which have never been doubted by the Republican party.

No person who knows Mr. Fisher, or who has a just estimate of his character and principles, would for a moment give credence to the insidious report, above alluded to. We, however, think he has done well to notice it, and to expose the malignity of its authors. It cannot be concealed, nor ought it to be if it could, that the opposition of President Jackson, made apparent by his message, to Internal Improvement, and other constructive powers, and in defence of economy and State Rights, may occasion the desertion of some few men, of a different political school, who in the late contest gave him a nominal support. These disaffected persons may hope to carry off a considerable force with them, but they will be deceived; the number will be small—the converts numerous.

To prepare the way for a thorough secession they seek to destroy the influence of this paper, or at least to impair its character by the cry of "disunion," and as a part of their stratagem, they wish to injure the character and standing of certain prominent Jackson men, who have always stood firm and true to the integrity of their principles. Among these Mr. Fisher has come in for more than an equal share of their hostility. He is well known to be a firm Republican and a warm supporter of Gen. Jackson's Administration.

But Mr. Fisher is not the only man, who has incurred the ill will of those who are opposed to him in political opinions. The toast given by Gen. R. M. Saunders, at a dinner in the City of Raleigh, was sufficiently glaring to satisfy these "exclusive patriots," that he is a real "Charleston disunionist." The able and patriotic speech, delivered in Congress by the Hon. Samuel P. Carson against the Buffalo road bill, leaves no doubt of his union with the disunionists. The Circular of the Hon. A. Mencher has sealed his doom. Let him beware of the Ides of August 1831! And we have no doubt our Lincoln friends will be classed with those who have been charged with hostility to the Union. In short this system of hunting down men, does not exist in the western part of our state only, but equally so in the East. We are not ignorant of some of the men who have commenced a crusade against this paper and we have come to the determination to point them out if they do not stop short, in order that our friends may not be misled by enemies in disguise.

## A DIARY.

A violent squall accompanied by rain, thunder and lightning, visited the City of Charleston. A sail boat coming from a fishing excursion was capsized between Fort Johnson and Castle Pinckney. Mr. Ingraham and three negroes belonging to the boat were drowned.

**What is Federalism or National Republicanism?** The Somerset (Maine) Republican replies to the question in the following emphatic language. "That man, who is continually complaining that the power of the people and the individual states is gaining the ascendancy over the general government, is a Federalist, let him call himself by what appellation he pleases, so far as this principle of government is concerned."

If we believe the papers opposed to the present administration, Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency is already secure; political arithmeticians make the sum in his favour pretty considerable. We doubt the correctness of their calculations.

The citizens of that portion of the state of Maine claimed by the British, have refused to permit the officer appointed to take the census, to proceed in the discharge of his duties. The authorities of New Brunswick have extended their jurisdiction over this territory. The case is now before the Secretary of State.

Mr. Wirt, late attorney general of the U. S. delivered the oration before the societies of Rutgers college, on the 20th ultimo. The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on Mr. Wirt.

The London Herald of the 11th June says, that from authentic documents deposited in the Library at Stowe, the Author of Junius has been discovered. Lord Temple, who was killed by a fall from his horse in 1775, is said to be the person alluded to.

A report was carried by the Wilmington driver to Fayetteville, that a building in that town was struck by lightning, and that when the stage left, the town was on fire. Several houses had been blown up.

Chief Justice Parker of the commonwealth of Massachusetts died suddenly, whilst presiding at the Supreme Court which was setting for the trial of Crownshield.

The letter purporting to be written by Mr. Jefferson passing an eulogium upon Mr. Clay and his American system, turns out to be a forgery. Quite in character with the Clay papers generally.

We will publish the prospectus of Mr. Cooke at some subsequent day, when we have room for it.

## Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davidson county court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES WISEMAN, } Esrs.  
SAM'L HARGRAVE, } 331  
August 13th, 1830.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given.

## Land for Sale for Taxes!

I will sell at the Court House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in October next, 3630 Acres of Land, or as much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the taxes thereon, for the year 1828 and 1829.

SAM'L C. TATE, S'cy.  
By D. CHAMBERS, D. S'cy.  
August 17th, 1830. 3131

## Forty Dollars Reward.

ANAWAY from the subscriber living in Randolph county on Deep river, a yellow man about twenty two years of age; his complexion is of a bright colour with long straight hair, coal-black hair, has somewhat the appearance of an Indian. He has a cut across his left foot near his toes.

He left my plantation about the 5th inst, supposed to be in company with another negro and a white man. I have been informed that he had made application for a pass. He will probably make towards some of the free States. In that event he will pass thro' the Western part of Virginia. I will give \$40 reward, if taken without the State—if taken within the state twenty Dollars, and ten Dollars if apprehended in my own county. In any event he must be secured so that I can get him again.

DAN'L COLTRANE.  
Randolph co's. Aug. 18, 1830. 3135

## State of North Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, JULY SESSION, 1830.

ANDREW and William Hunsucker vs. Betsey, Sally, Susannah, Magdaline, Philip and John Fulbright, heirs of John Fulbright, dec'd. and others: Petition for Division of Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Betsey, Sally, Susannah, Magdaline, Philip, John and William heirs at Law of John Fulbright, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be published six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said defendants to appear at the next county Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Lincoln on the 4th Monday, after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Vardry M'Beck, Clerk of said Court at office, the third Monday in July, 1830. 6138

VARDRY M'BECK, CLK.

## A CARD.

**R. C. YOUNG,**  
Formerly of Salisbury, takes this method of informing his friends and the merchants in general, that he has connected himself in the

**WHOLESALE**  
**Dry GOODS Business,**  
in the City of New-York, with W. Jacob & A. B. Embury, under the firm of

**JACOB, EMBURY & YOUNG,**  
Store No. 2 Burling Slip, next to the corner of Pearl Street; where they are now receiving and opening an extensive assortment of

**Staple and Fancy Goods,**  
which they offer on liberal terms and at the lowest market prices.

He flatters himself from the circumstance of having been engaged in business in Carolina for a number of years, that their assortment will be found desirable for that section of country; and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of those who visit the city for the purpose of making purchases. 6137

New-York, August 1, 1830.

## REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has

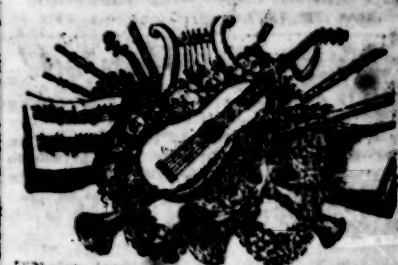
**REMOVED HIS STORE**  
into his new and spacious building, just finished and fitted up in most elegant style, superior to any in the town; it is the stand formerly occupied and occupied by his uncle, Daniel Cross, sen. on Main street a few doors from the Court-House, west side: Where the subscriber hopes to receive calls from his old customers, and all others who are desirous of buying cheap GOODS.

**ALSO,**  
The manufacturing of Mills and Tin Plate Ware, heretofore conducted by Edward Cross, will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber; who will keep constantly on hand, or manufacture to order,

**Stills, and Tin Plate Ware,**  
made of the best materials, and in the most substantial and fashionable style of workmanship; and hopes, by a strict attention to this branch of business, to merit the patronage of the public.

**DANIEL H. CROSS.**  
Dec. 4th, 1829. 17

## Instrumental Music.



BY desire of the citizens here, the principal has commenced his second engagement with a select class. Also a Band of Martial Music for Military parades, processions on public days, and for other musical entertainments. His customary rule as heretofore specified in his printed list, to give general satisfaction, to attentive learners to recite on his respective instruments, to play a variety of Marches, Quick Marches, Waltz's, Songs, Divertimento's &c. For the country those whose desire to organize a Musical association will now make immediate application to

J. H. HOFFMAN,  
at the Mansion Hotel,  
N. B. Such persons as cannot devote the necessary time to Mr. Hoffman's instructions by reason of their employment, can by application to him, individually, make arrangements as to terms accordingly. 32

## Book Lost.

ANY one having Beauchamp's Confession will please return it to this Office, and confer a favour upon the owner.

## Great Bargains in Lands.

THE subscriber offers for sale thirty or forty thousand acres of Land, situated in Ashe county, N. C. adjoining Burke county on the south, and the Tennessee line on the west and north. This land is surveyed off into tracts of from 800 to 1200 acres each; and the quality of each tract is certified to by the surveyor, who has made a plat of his survey which may be seen on application to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. Henderson of Lincoln, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber in Asheville, Buncombe county. A large portion of this land is as good as any in the State. Land here has been discovered on different parts of the survey, and gold has been found adjacent to it: the climate is the most healthy and delightful in the world; and at no very distant day, this mountain region of North Carolina must become the favorite part of the states; the land is well timbered, and finally watered. The tracts marked 1st quality will be sold at 75 cents per acre; 2d quality, at 50 cents, and 3d quality, 40 cents per acre. The payments may be made in four yearly instalments with interest until paid; and the subscriber will give bond to make title on payment of the money and interest.

So favorably an opportunity for obtaining good and cheap farms, was never before offered in this state. The title to the land is indisputable; warrants deeds will be given to purchasers. Application for further information, and for purchasing any part of these lands, can be made to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. Henderson in Lincoln, Mr. Thos. J. Forney in Burke county, or to the subscriber.

JOHN BROWN.  
December 14th, 1829. 1001

N. B. The subscriber also offers about 90,000 acres of land in Buncombe and Haywood counties. Many of these lands contain some of the most valuable minerals in the Union. In a short time the subscriber will be prepared to lease some of these tracts to companies who might be disposed to work the valuable mines of iron, lead, silver, and gold, which they contain. He has already leased out some of the tracts, and has had fair offers for the sale of others. Any part of these lands will be sold, very low; and warrants titles made to purchasers. J. Brown.

## POETRY.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMULET.  
NIGHT.

Oh Night, thou inspirer of poetic devotion,  
Enraptured I pour forth my fervours to thee!  
Thy calmness and silence allay grief's emotion,  
And bring liest tranquillity even to me.

How dear to the eye is yon bright moon as-  
cending;  
To gleam on the streamlet, or smile thro' the  
How sweet are those flute-notes, as softly they're  
blending  
With sighs that arise from the night's pensive  
And yet, as all objects around are revealing  
His goodness, who by their appeals to the  
heart,  
No bosom is near to unite in my feeling,  
Or fondly receive what the soul would impart!

Yes, now, even now, do the swellings of anguish  
Alloy the chaste pleasure which nature excites;  
And the spirit in loneliness sadly must languish  
And sorrow e'en midst these external delights.

When alone, though possessed of each glittering  
treasure,  
Though beautiful nature around us may press,  
Still we sigh for the bliss—for the angelic pleas-  
ure—  
Of sharing with others the good we possess.

Oh what upon earth could be felt as a blessing,  
If all who could share in that blessing had  
flown!  
How wretched and poor would he be who pos-  
sessed the world, was obliged to possess it alone.

## New Cheap Store.

**CLAYLAND & TORRENCE.**  
R. M. CLAYLAND and A. TORRENCE,  
having formed a copartnership in the  
Mercantile Business, under the above firm, beg  
leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of  
Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they  
have just returned from New-York and  
Philadelphia, with a beautiful assortment of

**New Style, Fancy and Staple  
GOODS,**  
which have been selected from the latest im-  
portations, and will be offered at a very small  
advance for cash. Purchasers are invited to call  
and view their assortment.  
Salisbury, April 5, 1830. 13

## No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and  
A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands  
of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would  
advise those interested, to call on him before ten  
days before May Court. A. TORRENCE.  
April 17th, 1830. 15

## Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing  
one hundred NEGROES, for which they  
will pay a liberal price in cash. Application  
may be made, either by letter or in person, to  
JOSIAH HUIE in MORGANTON, or JAMES HUIE  
in SALISBURY; who will be ready at all times  
to accommodate those who may wish to ex-  
change Negro property for cash.  
JAMES HUIE,  
JOSIAH HUIE.  
June 22d, 1830. 25

## Removal.

**THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and  
the public generally, that he has removed  
his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by  
Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by  
Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on  
Main street, the west side, a few doors from the  
Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where  
he is prepared to execute all descriptions of  
**TAILORING,**  
after the newest fashions, and on the shortest  
notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of  
Clothing in the first rate style, having in his  
employ six or seven first rate workmen, which  
enables him to do work on the shortest notice.  
All kinds of Cutting Out of Garments will be  
done on very moderate terms.  
All orders from a distance for work, will be  
most faithfully executed, according to directions,  
and within the shortest possible time.  
P. S. He has just received the latest fashions  
from Philadelphia and New-York; which will  
enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the  
most approved style. 15  
Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

## A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.



## STAGE FARE, &c.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs  
twice a week, and goes through in two  
days, each way. The accommodation is good.  
Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to  
Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury,  
will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and  
most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Pas-  
sengers who are travelling from Salisbury North,  
will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and  
Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and  
most expeditious route that can be travelled to  
the North, by two days. A passenger who  
travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of  
Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City,  
will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights  
out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep  
first rate Mail Coaches and good gentle horses,  
and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare  
no pains in trying to render those who patronize  
him, comfortable, and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this  
route, will acquire seats by application at Mr. E.  
R. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh; and at Mr. William  
M. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wed-  
nesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. and arrive in  
Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 P. M.  
and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and  
Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Salisbury  
every Thursday and Sunday at 7 P. M.  
GEORGE WILLIAMS, Contractor.  
June 14th, 1830. 25

## Writing & Wrapping Paper,

MANUFACTURED at the Salem Paper-mill,  
for sale, on moderate terms, at this office.  
June, 1830. 23

## New Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.

**MICHAEL BROWN**  
HAS the pleasure of announcing to his  
friends, customers, and the public in gen-  
eral, that he is now opening, at his old stand in  
Salisbury, an elegant assortment of  
**New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods,**  
direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-  
York, and selected by himself, from the latest im-  
portations for the Spring of 1830: Which he  
offers as low as any Goods of the same quality  
can be bought in this market. His assortment  
comprises every article usually kept in Stores.  
Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and  
judge for themselves. 13  
Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

## Dancing School.

**MESSES. WOLCOTT & McCAULEY,** will  
commence their School on Saturday, Au-  
gust 7th, at the Mansion House.  
Salisbury, July 30, 1830. 303

**THOMAS MULL JR. & ROBERT HUIE**  
have mutually dissolved their copartnership  
in the purchase and sale of negroes.  
Salisbury July 1st, 1830. 261

## BEEF!! BEEF!!

**BOWERS & MULL**  
RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of  
Salisbury and its vicinity, that they have  
commenced the

## BUTCHERING BUSINESS,

and will offer BEEF at the MARKET HOUSE  
in Salisbury on Tuesday, Thursday and Sat-  
urday mornings in each week during the balance  
of the season. Their Beef is as good as can  
be procured from the mountains, and will be  
sold at the following prices:  
3 Cents per lb. for fore quarter;  
3 1/2 do do for hind quarter; and  
4 do do for choice pieces, without  
neck or shank.

We invite the public to call and see for  
themselves, and if they find the Beef satisfactory,  
we solicit their patronage, and pledge our best  
exertions to deserve it. 6134  
**BOWERS & MULL.**  
Salisbury, 23d July, 1830.

N. B. All persons indebted to the late firm of  
Kridler & Bowers, for Beef for the years 1828  
and 1829 are earnestly requested to come for-  
ward and make immediate payment or I shall  
be under the necessity of placing their accounts  
in the hands of an officer for collection.  
CHARLES L. BOWERS.

## Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the  
public that he will carry on the  
**Cabinet Making Business,**  
in the House formerly occupied by Thomas  
Hobson, as a Tavern: The house is on Main  
Street a few doors east of the Court-House,  
where he will carry on the above business more  
extensively than ever was done in this place.  
The materials shall be of the first quality, and  
his work executed in a durable, fashionable  
and elegant style; and his prices shall be  
moderate to correspond with the times.  
Orders, from a distance, for

**Sideboards; Bureaus;  
Dining, Breakfast, Card and  
Ladies working Tables;  
Secretaries, and working Desks;  
Candle Stands, Wash Stands,  
Bedsteads, &c.**

will be executed on short notice, and strictly in  
accordance with directions.  
The subscriber solicits the patronage of the  
public, and hopes he will merit it.  
HORATIO WOODSON.  
July 14th, 1830. 321

## A Neat Dwelling,

**In the Town of Salisbury, for sale.**  
THIS property is pleasantly situated  
in the most agreeable part of the  
town, and is very suitable for a small  
family. The lot is spacious, and contains a very  
good garden, with much rare shrubbery. The  
terms can be made easy, as the most of the  
purchase money can be paid by note in the Bank,  
on the usual terms of accommodation. Persons  
wishing to purchase, can apply to Mr. E. Al-  
lmon, or to David F. Caldwell, Esq. (who is au-  
thorized to make title) and the terms can be  
known. H. C. JONES.  
Feb'y. 20th, 1830. 08

## HEAD QUARTERS,

Salisbury, 27th July, 1830.

THE Officers and non-commissioned Officers  
of the 63d Regt. Rowan Militia will appear  
in the town of Salisbury on Thursday 30th day  
of September next at 10 o'clock with muskets  
for drill and on Friday the 1st October they will  
appear at the same place with their companies  
ready to march to the field at 10 o'clock for Re-  
view and Inspection. 433  
By order of EDWARD YARBOROUGH, Col. Comd.  
JOHN F. MCCORKLE, Adj.

## Committed

ON the 11th July, to the Jail of Lincoln coun-  
ty, a runaway, who calls himself JIM, says  
he belongs to James Walker of Lunenburg, Vir-  
ginia, that he left his master in Georgia, where  
he had taken him with a drove for sale. Jim is  
about 30 years old, dark complexioned, 5 feet  
high, has a scar on his forehead and right arm,  
the former he says was cut with a rock, he has  
with him a fiddle and a blue cloth coat and pan-  
talons. The owner is requested to come pre-  
pared agreeably to law, and prove his property,  
pay charges and take him away.  
JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Jailor.  
July 19th, 1830. 291

## WAGONS,

Driving to Fayetteville.

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at  
the **Wagon Yard**, where every con-  
venience is provided for Man and Horse, to make  
them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25  
cents a day and night, for the privilege of the  
Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and  
shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocers  
and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confec-  
tionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers.  
In a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable  
style. Fayetteville April, 1st 1828. 11

## Wholesale Hardware Store

NO. 99, PEARL STREET.

Nearly opposite the Pearl Street House,  
NEW YORK.

**FOLGER & LAMB,** are now re-  
ceiving a full supply of seasonable  
GOODS. Their assortment compri-  
ses nearly every article in their line,  
which they will sell at the lowest mar-  
ket prices. They have on hand,

Real stag, fancy Forbuck, horn tip  
and white bone table and desert Knives  
and Forks and Carvers; table and  
butchers' Steels; butcher, Bread shoe  
Knives; a great variety of pen, pocket  
and two-blade Knives; sportman's  
piece Knives, Spearpoint, razorblade,  
and springback pocket Knives; Sheep-  
shears, Scissors and Razors, shoe  
Pinchers and Nippers, Plyers, Car-  
penters' lath, shoemaker's and sad-  
dler's Hammers; cooper's and car-  
penters' Compasses, Corn Mills, Pat-  
tent Coffee Mills, bench and hand  
Vises, bright thumb and japan'd Nor-  
folk Latches, lifting Handles, nail  
and spike Gimblets, Sickles, Rat Traps,  
Waffle Irons, welded and rivetted ta-  
ble hinges, 11 and 11 1/2 Hinges, pew  
Hinges, chest Hinges, cast Butt  
Hinges, flat and round Bolts, Wood-  
screws, iron and steel Knitting Pins,  
Mouse Traps, Gridirons, iron Candle-  
sticks, pod and Screw Augers, Steel-  
yards, single and double handscrew  
Plates, Scale Beams, Knob Latches,  
Bed Screws, Bellows Pipes, Axes,  
carpenter's and cooper's Adzes; min-  
cing Knives, Trowels, Hoes, Chisels  
and Gouges, Plane Irons, Drawing  
Knives, Saws of all kinds, Files and  
Rasps, composition Tea Kettles and  
Sauce Pans, short and long handle  
Frying Pans, Cow Bells, Cooks' La-  
dles, Brass Kettles, house and alarm  
Bells, Curry Combs, English and  
American Scythes, Straw Knives,  
Slaters, Inkstands, Awls, Shoe Tacks,  
Coach Wrenches, Stump Joints, white-  
wash, paint, shoe, scrubbing, furni-  
ture, clothes, and dusting Brushes;  
cut and Wrought Tacks; brass, and  
Ironhead Shovels and Tongs; Iron  
Wire, Braces and Bits, Tap Eorers,  
Iron Weights, Sad Irons, Toy Irons,  
Pins and Needles, Fish Hooks, Snuf-  
fers, and Snuffer Trays, Bread Baskets,  
Tea Pots, Tea Trays and Waiters,  
Gun Flints, Oilstones, Gun Locks,  
Powder Flasks, Shot Bags, Whip-  
chongs, Combs, Commode Knobs and  
Rings, Curtain Pins, Escutcheons,  
Bedsteads, Brass Butts, Brass Nails,  
Brass Cocks, Tea Caddies, Window  
Pullies, Anvils and Vises, Trace  
Chains, sand Paper, Bed Keys, Brit-  
ish and American Inkpowder, Specta-  
cles, Box Rules, slate and lead Pencils,  
brass bracket and Chamber Candle-  
sticks, bone coat and Vest Moulds,  
Suspend Buttons, gilt, white metal,  
and yellow metal coat and vest But-  
tons, Pearl Buttons, polished steel coat  
and vest Buttons, steel Tobacco Boxes,  
Curtain Rings, Japan'd Lamps, Cap-  
wire, Iron Tutania, Britannia, and platted  
table and tea Spoons; Cork-  
screws, hair and tooth Brushes, Beads;  
French and Dutch Sauff Boxes, iron  
and brass Knockers, Joiners' Squares,  
Spoke Shaves, Spurs, brass thumb  
Latches, Pocket Books, knob, mortice,  
closet, chest, cupboard, trunk, pad,  
and till locks, Spades and Shovels,  
halter Chains, Blacking, Pocket and  
Dressing Combs, Tailors' and Wo-  
men's Thimbles, Tenter Hooks, patent  
metal Cocks, Razor Stroops, Horse  
Cards, cotton and wool Cards, trace  
and leading line Rope, Bed Cords and  
Clothes Lines, copper Tea Kettles.

They also keep constantly on hand,  
a complete assortment of

**Cut and Wrought NAILS,  
Wagon and Cart BOXES;**

which are sold at the Manufacturers' prices.

**FOLGER and LAMB** refer to Messrs.  
Austin and Burns, of Salisbury; and  
Samuel F. Gelston and Co. of Cabar-  
us county. F. & L.  
August 1st, 1830. 301

## Catawba Lands,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his plantation  
well known by the name of **Fortens** place  
on the Catawba river 4 miles above Beatties  
Ford together with the negroes amounting to  
between 20 and 30, Stock, Crop &c. on the  
place all of which he now offers for sale either  
separately or together.

The plantation contains 340 acres, a great por-  
tion of which is river Bottom of first quality.  
The place taken together is equal to any tract  
of land on the river, as will appear from an ex-  
amination of the premises.

The whole will be sold upon terms favorable  
both as to price and payments for which ap-  
plication will be made to my father James Con-  
ner 1 mile from Beatties Ford, where I may also  
be found myself from 10 August to 15th Sept.

HENRY W. CONNELL.  
July 4th, 1830. 2m34

## Worthy of Attention!

**COWAN & REEVES** are now receiving and  
opening at their Store, Wood Grove in  
Rowan county, 13 miles west of Salisbury a gen-  
eral assortment of

## New Fashionable and Cheap GOODS.

selected by J. J. Reeves of the above firm, and  
bought for Cash from the latest importations in  
N. York and Philadelphia. All of which they  
are determined to sell as low as any Goods of  
the same quality can be bought in this section  
of the country. Their assortment consists of

**Dry Goods, Hard Ware,  
Cutlery and Groceries**

of all descriptions usually kept in Stores. Their  
friends and customers are invited to call, exam-  
ine and judge for themselves. C. & R.  
June 24th, 1830. 3m34

Cowan & Reeves, respectfully beg leave to  
return their sincere thanks for the liberal pa-  
tronsage they have heretofore received from their  
friends and customers, and hope by close at-  
tention and steady habits to merit a continuance  
of the same.

## Salisbury Light Infantry Blues

WILL parade at the Court-House  
on Saturday the 25th of Sep-  
tember at 10 o'clock A. M. by order of  
the Captain. J. H. HARDIE, Sec.  
July 28th, 1830. 4-33

## Hampton & Palmer,

WATCH and CLOCK MAKERS, SILVER-  
SMITHS and JEWELLERS,

for the purpose of carrying on  
the business, in all its va-  
rious branches, in the town  
of Salisbury. They occupy  
the New Shop, built by James B. Hampton,  
adjoining his dwelling—on Maine street, 6 or 7  
doors south of the Court-House.

They will carefully Repair all kinds of Watch-  
es, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them  
to perform well; And are prepared to manufac-  
ture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descrip-  
tions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Ladies,  
Sugar Tongs, &c. Work sent from a distance  
will be promptly executed, and safely returned  
according to directions.

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept  
constantly on hand, and sold low for cash.

JAMES B. HAMPTON,  
JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, April 24, 1830. 13

James B. Hampton tenders his grateful ac-  
knowledgements to the public, for the liberal  
patronage hitherto extended to himself individ-  
ually, and respectfully asks a continuance of it  
to the firm of which he is a partner. N. B.  
Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to  
liquidate their accounts as soon as possible; as  
his new arrangement makes it necessary old  
scores should be settled up.

## Negroes Wanted.

**THOMAS MULL JR.** wishes to purchase about  
30 negroes, for which liberal prices will be  
given in cash. He will always be found in Sal-  
isbury. Those who wish to sell would do well  
to call on him or send him a few lines.  
Salisbury July 1st, 1830. 261

## BAUCON.

THE Subscriber living on the Sheriff's Ford  
Road, 10 miles from Salisbury, has for sale,  
if applied for soon 2 or 3000 weight of good  
bacon. ALLMAN HALL.  
Rowan county, 18th August, 1830. 334

## Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citi-  
zens of Davidson, and the adjacent coun-  
ties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop  
in Lexington, the business of making COTTON  
GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United  
States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all  
others, by those who have tried them; and  
have found a ready sale throughout a large ex-  
tent of country. His prices shall be as reason-  
able as at any other shop in the Southern  
country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and  
Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the short-  
est notice, and in the most substantial manner,  
by the public's humble servant.

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.  
Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21

## A Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on  
the 7th day of September next,  
his plantation on which he now  
lives, containing 515 acres, together  
with the crop now growing, which  
it is supposed will yield for 300 bushels of corn.  
Also his stock of cattle, hogs &c. Also various  
articles of household and kitchen furniture and  
farming utensils. The land is well watered and  
its situation is healthy. About 80 acres of the  
land cleared, a considerable portion of which is  
excellent low ground, well adapted to the cul-  
tion of corn. There are about 12 acres of ex-  
cellent meadow, and much more might be  
made. There are likewise 600 young and well  
selected fruit trees on the premises. The  
woodland is well timbered, and much of it is of  
excellent quality.

This land lies in Iredell county, near the Rowan  
line—being about 12 miles East of Statesville,  
and 20 North West of Salisbury, near the road  
between Salisbury and Wilkesboro. Also will  
be sold at the same time three other tracts of  
land adjoining the other tract, and which lie in  
the gold region, having many favorable indica-  
tions that the precious metal is buried beneath  
the soil. The terms of sale will be liberal—a  
reasonable credit with approved security.

WILLIAM GAY.  
Iredell, August 12, 1830. 3-34

## Rags Wanted.

A liberal price will be given, in cash, for clean  
linen and cotton Rags. Apply to  
J. H. DE CARTERET.  
Salisbury, August 14th 1830. 321

## CORN! CORN!!

CORN will sell very readily, in this place,  
at a fair price, if application be made soon.  
Apply at this office.

## Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber has opened a shop in the  
above line of business, first door above  
Mr. Jones's Tavern, and formerly occupied by  
Peter Kridler, as a shoe shop; where he is pre-  
pared to furnish the surrounding country with  
all kinds of furniture in the above line, such as

**Sideboards, Secretaries,  
Bureaus, Corner Cupboards,  
Breakfast & Dinner Tables,  
Ladies Cribs, &c. &c.**

He has in his employ two or three first rate  
workmen, and the best of timber, selected by  
himself. The subscriber hopes by due attention  
to business, to receive that share of patronage  
which merit deserves. 271

WILLIAM R. HUGHES.  
July 12th, 1830.

## Tailoring Business.

**HORACE H. BEARD.**

RECENTLY from Philadelphia,  
(where he worked for several  
years in the best shops.) respectfully  
announces to the gentlemen of Salis-  
bury and the surrounding country,  
that he has commenced the above busi-  
ness in the house formerly occupied  
by Mr. Torrence as a Store, and a  
few doors below Mr. Murphy's, where  
he is prepared to execute all kinds of  
work in his line with the utmost neat-  
ness and punctuality, and will prove  
that the charge against his profession  
for a want of the latter quality is not  
true as far as he is concerned.

Mr. Beard will be enabled to make  
all kinds of garments agreeably to the  
latest fashions, inasmuch as he is well  
acquainted with the best workmen in  
Philadelphia with whom he has made  
arrangements so as to receive the lat-  
est London fashions as soon as they  
can be sent on. He will keep none  
but the best workmen: he intends, as  
soon as convenient, to send to Philadel-  
phia for such as he knows to be good  
and faithful.

From his long experience in the busi-  
ness, and by unremitting attention, he  
hopes to merit a share of public pa-  
tronage. All orders from a distance  
will be punctually attended to, and ex-  
ecuted on the shortest notice agree-  
ably to directions. All kinds of cutting  
out will be done on the shortest notice  
and warranted to fit well Country pro-  
duce will be taken in payment for  
work at the market prices.

Salisbury, July 26, 1830. 291

## Stop the Thief & Impostor!!

A MAN who called his name Tate,  
exchanged with me about two  
weeks since a horse which proved to  
be stolen property, and for which he  
received a dark bay stud colt about  
five years old, between 14 and 15  
hands high, with one eye out. In ad-  
dition to the horse, he received twenty-  
five dollars, as the difference of  
value between the two horses. The  
subscriber warns all persons from trad-  
ing for said horse, as he was fraudu-  
lently obtained. Five dollars reward  
will be given if the thief is arrested  
and lodged in jail so that the law can  
take hold on him. He is about 5 feet  
7 or 8 inches high, with a dark skin  
and thin visage, with his front upper  
teeth cut. JOSEPH PACK.  
Fulton, Aug. 6th, 1830. 311

The subscriber would respectfully  
solicit the Editors of papers in this  
part of the State to take some notice of  
the description of the thief, since  
they will confer an obligation upon the  
community at large.

## THE CELEBRATED RACE HORSE

**INSTRUCTOR**

WILL stand at Lex-  
ington the fall  
season, and will be let  
to mares at the mod-  
erate price of Twelve  
Dollars the season;  
or six dollars the single  
leap; and fifteen dollars to insure a mare  
to be with foal. Care will be taken to  
avoid accidents, but not liable for any.  
One dollar to the groom in every case.  
Season commenced 23d July, and will  
end on the 25th October.

## PEDIGREE.

INSTRUCTOR was got by old Virgin-  
ia, who was the sire of Shakespeare, Sary  
Polly Hopkins, La Fayette, one of Sir  
Archieley's famous sons; his dam Magog  
her crosses on the sire side, Shirk, Sen-  
tinel, Claudius, Bellside-Arabian; In-  
structor's dam was by old Shyllock, he by  
the old imported Bedford; his dam by  
the old imported Diomedes; his grand-dam  
by young Geler, he by Maj. Oglesby's  
old Geler, and he by the old imported  
Janus. Instructor's blood and form is  
equal to any horse in the State of Vir-  
ginia; he is also remarked as a sure foal  
getter.

N. B. Mr. Hardy has in his possession  
certificates of respectable gentlemen who  
have bred from him.

JOSHUA HARDY.  
August 4th, 1830. 3-33